
Stylogyne rodriquesiana (Myrsinaceae): a New Androdioecious Species from Amazonia

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Floristic inventories conducted by the staff at the Instituto Nacional Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA) in and around Manaus during the 1960s and 1970s, and in September 1990 at the Morro do Seis Lagos, have yielded a hitherto undescribed species with erect calyces, highly twisted, contorted corolla lobes, and uniseriate ovules in the bisexual flowers, which unmistakably require its placement in the genus *Stylogyne* A. DC.

***Stylogyne rodriquesiana* Pipoly, sp. nov. TYPE:**
Brazil. Amazonas: Manaus, Igarapé do Cachoeira, Alta de Taruma, 4 Aug. 1961 (bisex. fl), Rodrigues & Chagas 3092 (holotype, INPA; isotype, NY). Figure 1.

Ob inflorescentias axillares et bi- vel tripinnatim paniculatas, perianthia coriacea et antheras angustissimas, *S. atrae* Mez valde affinis, sed ab ea ramulis floriferis racemosis (non corymbosis), calycis lobis medium versus rugosis lepidotisque (non laevibus glabrisque) et secus marginem undulatis (nec crenatis), corollae lobis asymmetricis (nec symmetricis), antheris linear-lanceolatis (nec ovatis), apiculatis (nec rotundatis) paeclare distat.

Shrub or tree to 4 m tall. Branchlets, leaves, inflorescence rachis, and pedicels glabrous. Leaves elliptic to obovate-elliptic, chartaceous to coriaceous, (14–)19–24(–29) cm long, (4.7–)6–10 cm wide, apex acute or acuminate, base acute, decurrent on the petiole, costa raised below, impressed above, the secondary nerves brochidodromous, prominently black punctate and lineate, the margin entire, subrevolute; petioles 1.0–1.5 cm long, deeply canaliculate. Inflorescence axillary or pseudoterminal, bi- or tripinnately paniculate, 4–15 cm long; peduncle (1.2–)1.9–2.3–3(–4) cm long; pedicels cylindrical, 2.2–5.2 mm long, accrescent in fruit. Staminate and bisexual flowers: calyx coriaceous, cylindiform, 2–2.7 mm long, the tube 0.1–0.3 mm long, the lobes ovate, 1.8–2.2 mm long, 1–1.3 mm wide, apex acute, rugose and translucent lepidote medially, the margin hyaline, irregularly undulate, with a few subapical teeth; corolla campanulate, coriaceous, 4.9–5.2 mm long, the tube 0.5–1.0 mm long, the lobes elliptic to oblong, asymmetric, 4.4–5.2 mm long, 1.5–1.6 mm wide, apex acute, prominently black punctate-lineate, the margin opaque,

entire; stamens 4.2–5 mm long, inserted ca. 0.1 mm above the base of the corolla, the filaments free, 2–2.5 mm long, the anthers linear-lanceolate, 2.5–3.1 mm long, apex apiculate, base sagittate, dehiscent by confluent apical pores at first, then by latrorse longitudinal slits; pistil and pistillode obturbinate, 1.7–2.2 mm long, 3–5-angled in cross section, densely lepidote; pistil with the ovules 3–7, uniseriate, buried in the basal placenta. Fruit globose, 0.8–1.4 cm diam. when dried.

Paratypes. BRAZIL AMAZONAS: Estrada Manaus-Itacoatiara, km 8, Colonia Santo Antonio, 2 June 1955 (stam. fl), Chagas s.n. (INPA), 8 Sep. 1966 (fr), Prance et al. 2222 (INPA, NY); km 26, Reserva Forestal Ducke (regeneração), 30 July 1976 (ster.), Alusio s.n. (INPA), 12 Aug. 1976 (ster.), Alusio s.n. (INPA), 2 Sep. 1976 Alusio s.n. (INPA), 3 Sep. 1976 (ster.), Alusio s.n. (INPA), 20 Oct. 1976 (ster.), Alusio s.n. (INPA); Estrada Manaus-Itacoatiara km 28, 22 Nov. 1960 (bisex. fl, fr), Rodrigues & Chagas 1926 (INPA); Estrada Manaus-Itacoatiara, km 69–70, Sep. 1973 (fr), Prance et al. 17531 (INPA, NY); km 70, 12 Oct. 1961 (fr), Rodrigues & Lima 3426 (INPA); Estrada Manaus-Caracari, km 45, Estação Experimental de Silvicultura Tropical, 23 Sep. 1977 (bisex. fl), Ribamar & Ramos 397 (INPA); Munic. Manaus, Estrada do Aleixo, 12 Aug.–1 Sep. 1936 (fr), Krukoff 7965 (F, MO, NY); Rio Preto, 30 Jan. 1962 (bisex. fl), Rodrigues & Lima 4160 (INPA); Igarapé do Parque 10, 22 Feb. 1956 (bisex. fl), Chagas s.n. (INPA); Igarapé do Passarinho, 17 June 1955 (stam. fl), Coêlho s.n. (INPA); Igarapé do Bind, 23 July 1956 (bisex. fl), Dionisio s.n. (INPA), 9 Aug. 1956 (stam. fl), Coêlho s.n. (INPA); Cachoiera alta do Taruma, 28 July 1961 (bisex. fl), Rodrigues & Chagas 3056 (INPA), 10 Oct. 1961 (fr), Rodrigues & Chagas 3393 (INPA); Igarapé do Buiço, 23 Oct. 1961 (fr), Rodrigues & Chagas 3503 (INPA), 23 July 1962 (bisex. fl), Rodrigues & Chagas 4551A (INPA), 2 Aug. 1962 (stam. fl), Rodrigues & Chagas 4573 (INPA); Manaus, AM-1, km 185, 18 Nov. 1965 (fr), Rodrigues & Coêlho 7268 (INPA); Morro dos Seis Lagos, 66°45'W, 0°20'N, 30 Sep.–12 Oct. 1990 (ster.), B. Nelson 2077, 2150 (both INPA, MO), (bisex. fl), B. Nelson 2142, 2354, 2603 (all INPA, MO).

Stylogyne rodriquesiana is endemic to the area proposed as the Manaus Refugium (Prance, 1982). It is most closely related to *S. atra* Mez, but is distinguished from that species by racemose branchlets of the panicles, undulate calyx lobes, which are rugose and lepidote medially, asymmetric corolla lobes, and apiculate linear-lanceolate anthers. It ap-

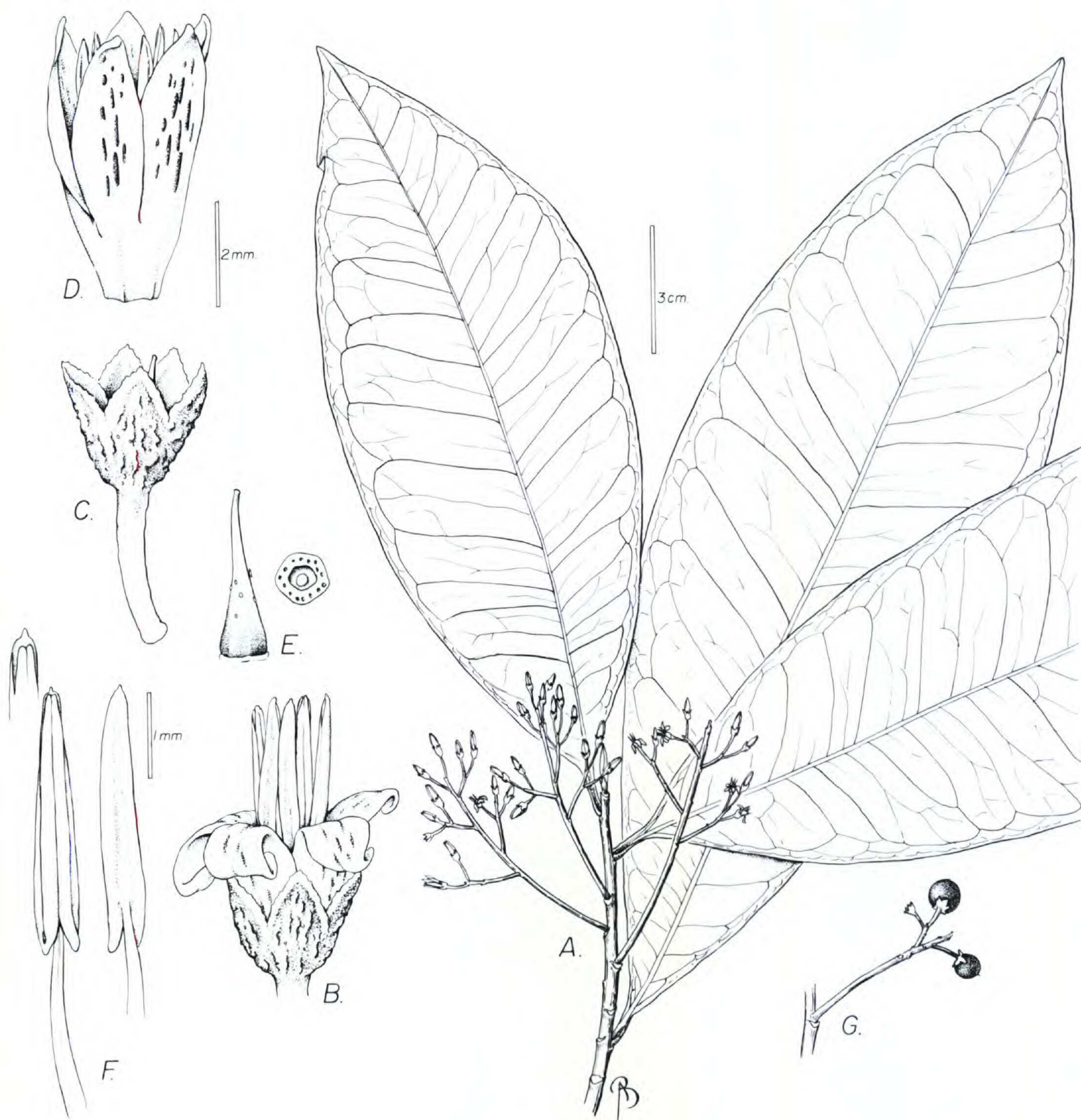


Figure 1. *Stylogyne rodriquesiana* Pipoly. —A. Habit, showing axillary panicles. —B. Bisexual flower at early anthesis, showing reflexed petals and anther habit. —C. Calyx, showing rugose lobes with hyaline margins and minute lepidote scales medially. —D. Corolla, showing asymmetric lobes with prominent punctate lineations. —E. Pistil, showing translucent lepidote scales and ovule immersed in placenta in cross section. —F. Anthers, showing two confluent apical pores and longitudinal sutures. —G. Infructescence, habit. (A–F, drawn from holotype. G, drawn from Prance et al. 2222.)

pears that *S. atra* is restricted to várzea habitats, while *S. rodriquesiana* is restricted to campinas. It is with great pleasure that I dedicate this species to William Rodrigues, friend, colleague, and preeminent authority on the systematics of the Myristicaceae.

Acknowledgments. My work in documentation of neotropical plant species diversity is supported by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foun-

dation, which I gratefully acknowledge. I thank Bobbi Angel for her skillful illustration. Background studies were the result of a Herbarium Graduate Fellowship at the New York Botanical Garden.

Literature Cited

Prance, G. T. 1982. Forest refuges: evidence from woody angiosperms. Pp. 137–156 in G. T. Prance (editor), *Biological Diversification in the Tropics*. Columbia Univ. Press, New York.